

LABOR CLAYTON

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, July 9, 1937

No. 23

President to Be Asked To Intervene in Split Between Labor Unions

"Through usually reliable sources" the Associated press reports that it has learned that President Roosevelt has been asked to intervene in an attempt to settle the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

A formula is said to have been laid before the chief executive in the hope it may be used to reunite the more than 5,000,000 members of the two organizations.

"Prepared by a senator closely identified with the labor movement," says the Washington dispatch, "the formula has been kept secret. Neither William Green, Federation president, nor John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman, has been told its details.

"Despite resumption of peace-making endeavors it was generally believed that they are foredoomed for the present. The President has been advised by his labor experts to keep a hands off policy. In addition, there is no indication of any desire by the leaders of either faction to make up their differences."

Denies Knowledge of Plan

President Roosevelt parried questions concerning his attitude toward John L. Lewis and sit-down strikes.

Asked at his press conference about a report that he and Lewis had broken off relations, the President said such reports did not need comment.

Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is commander in chief of the current steel strike.

Asked if he indorsed the recent statement of Secretary Perkins that sit-down strikes are unsuited to America, the President declared he had not read her views.

He also said he had not heard of a report that a senator had presented to the White House a suggestion for bringing together the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

Details of Proposal

A summary of the peace proposal is given as follows:

A new department would be established in the American Federation of Labor, paralleling the Metal Trades and Building Trades departments, to be known as a mass production department. This would absorb and actually be the C. I. O.

A system of joint industrial-craft membership in the Amalgamated A. F. of L.-C. I. O. would be arranged.

This system would provide that skilled mechanics and craftsmen in craft unions would have virtually a dual membership in industrial unions, whereby local dues would be paid to the industrial union and national dues to the craft union.

In working out collective bargaining agreements the industrial union would speak for all the workers and obtain exclusive bargaining rights. The skilled workers would be specially taken care of by internal arrangements which would grant them special privileges and insure them against reduction of wages to the general floor level of the unskilled workers.

Jurisdictional adjustments would be made between the two bodies.

THOUSANDS AT WORK IN CANNERIES

A report from San Jose states that a dozen canneries, hiring more than 16,000 workers, opened July 6 for what is expected to be a record-breaking apricot pack in that district. Full-time crews are working in practically every orchard in the valley.

Rent Strike Called in Akron To Combat Greed of Landlords

A rent strike has been called by the Central Labor Union of Akron, Ohio, in an attempt to reduce rentals of 3000 tenants.

James W. Jones, chairman of the union's rent strike committee, said most landlords who had been asked to reduce rents to levels from which they were raised since January 1 had refused.

Jones said tenants joining in the strike would refuse to pay further rent, effective July 1, until reductions to the former figure are made.

Strike Authorized to Back Up Demands of Newspaper Guild

A meeting of Newspaper Guild representatives with William Randolph Hearst, Jr., was arranged for June 30 to discuss the Guild's demand for the retention of the New York "American" employees discharged when the paper was consolidated with the "Journal."

The negotiators have been instructed to report back to a joint meeting of all New York Hearst units. A meeting of "American" and "Journal" units on June 27 adopted a strike vote by a 3-to-2 majority in support of the Guild's demand.

Head of Auto Workers Promises No More Unauthorized Strikes

President Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers of America has announced that his union would demonstrate to General Motors Corporation "through actions rather than words" that unauthorized sit-down strikes are a thing of the past.

Challenged by William S. Knudsen, General Motors' president, to guarantee the cessation of all unauthorized strikes, Martin said:

"There have been no unauthorized strikes since the union's executive committee voted to punish locals and their members who fostered illegal sit-downs. There won't be any more such strikes, either."

Denver "News" Signs

The first contract covering wages, hours and working conditions in the editorial department of a Colorado newspaper was signed recently by the "Rocky Mountain News" with the Newspaper Guild of Denver.

The agreement, which came after several weeks of negotiations, was announced by Aubrey Graves, editor of the "News," and George V. Burns, president of the Guild.

The contract provides for a five-day, forty-hour week for all, except a few specified executives, minimum pay ranging from \$15 a week for copy boys and \$20 a week for beginning reporters to \$40 a week for men and women with three years of experience, and dismissal indemnities ranging up to fifteen weeks' pay for employees discharged for reasons other than gross insubordination or gross neglect of duty.

Governor Davey of Ohio Lending Encouragement To Steel Operators

The most startling development of the steel strike in the last few days did not take place on the picket lines. It was the complete flop of Governor Davey of Ohio. Elected partly because of his declaration of profound sympathy for labor, Governor Davey for a time seemed to follow the example of Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, and keep peace in a way that would not make the state an ally of the steel companies.

All that changed in a breath. Governor Davey pledged the state troops to aid in the opening of the strike-closed mills.

Secretary of Labor Perkins suggested that Davey use his subpoena power to bring the steel barons and strike leaders to the state capital, put them together and see if they would not come to an agreement. Davey not only rejected this suggestion, but branded it as "dictatorship," and vowed that nothing of the sort could happen while he was in office.

What is happening is this: State troops under Davey's orders are relieving Youngstown police and Mahoning County sheriffs from duty at the steel plants. These police and sheriffs, including 500 special deputies sworn in for the occasion, are arresting strikers by the dozen each day, in an effort to browbeat and demoralize them. This statement does not rest on the authority of C. I. O. officials; it is made by an experienced and responsible reporter on a metropolitan paper.

Reign of Terror Charged

C. I. O. officials say that there is a veritable reign of terror in the strike regions, and confirm it by sworn affidavits of men who have been clubbed. Roland E. Rodgers, 58 years old, was stopped by police on his way to see a physician, and beaten until he was dazed.

"Being dazed from the beating," he makes oath, "I was booked for drunken driving, although I had not taken a drink. Before I was put in a cell the turnkey hit me across the head with a police club, and when I fell to the floor he kicked me about the head and body, even grinding my hands under his heel."

Davey has virtually put martial law into effect, though Ohio statutes provide that only the legislature can declare martial law, and the legislature has not acted. C. I. O. officials, after telegraphing Governor Davey in vain, sought an injunction in the federal court at Columbus to restrain him and other officials from their present practices. It is charged in court that a large share of the special deputies have police records.

Delay in Indiana

In Indiana Governor Townsend won a delay in the proposed reopening of the closed steel plants, and worked strenuously for a conference to bring peace.

In Pennsylvania two "mysterious explosions" wrecked the pipes which bring water into the Cambria plant of the Bethlehem and forced the plant for a time to remain closed.

Some men are going back to work in the struck mills, and they are working twelve hours a day. How many have gone back there is no way of telling. Tom Girdler claims that the strike is "definitely broken."

St. Louis Hotels Grant Closed Shop, More Pay

The recent agreement negotiated with the St. Louis Hotel Association by five local unions affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America was a significant achievement for organized labor of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Hotel Association acted as the agent for twenty-eight hotels constituting its membership.

The five unions whose representatives signed the agreement are: Waiters' Local Union No. 220, Waitresses Local Union No. 249, Bartenders' Local Union No. 51, Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Local Union No. 26, and Miscellaneous Hotel Employees' Local Union No. 430.

W. M. Brandt, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, and representative of Miscellaneous Hotel Employees' Local Union No. 430 in the negotiations with the Hotel Association, said the agreement covered over 3500 employees, all of whom became members of the five local unions, according to jurisdiction.

Union officials estimate that the wage increases won by the agreement are as follows: Cooks, 10 per cent; Bartenders, 20 per cent; Miscellaneous Workers, 22 per cent; Waiters, 30 per cent, and Waitresses, anywhere from 100 to 300 per cent.

The agreement declares that in view of the fact that the five unions "have complete jurisdiction

over all employees working in hotels," therefore "they shall be the exclusive bargaining agents for all employees working in the hotels" included in the contract.

Provision for Closed Shop

The closed shop article provides that "all employees now working for the respective hotels must join their respective unions within ten days after the signing of this agreement," and that "all new employees must join their respective unions within fifteen days after date of employment."

Anglo California National Bank Plays Active Part in Community

Continuing its steady growth, the Anglo California National Bank again established new all-time highs in resources, deposits, cash and securities, and capital funds, according to its statement of condition as of June 30, 1937.

During the year ended June 30, resources of the Anglo Bank increased \$14,107,728 to a total of \$239,538,623. Deposits increased from \$198,071,950 to \$211,775,572, representing a gain of \$13,703,622. Cash and securities during the same period increased \$16,899,419 to a total of \$121,387,952. Capital, surplus and undivided profits now aggregate \$20,714,789.

The substantial part this 64-year-old bank is playing in the economic life of northern and central California is indicated by its loans and discounts, amounting to \$108,147,643.

Street and Electric Railway Men To Convene in San Francisco

W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, has issued the official call for the twenty-fifth annual convention of that organization, which will meet in San Francisco on Monday, September 13 next.

Mahon stresses the necessity for representation at the convention as follows:

"We have reached a period in our industrial life which makes it necessary that every division of our association give attention to the conditions now prevailing and that they send delegates to the convention to help shape and direct the future policies of this association."

Co-operation . . .

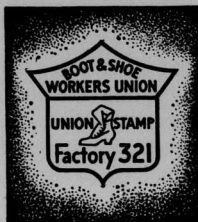
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American Federation To Press Closed Shop

The Associated Press is authority for the statement that the American Federation of Labor would seek closed shop agreements as a part of its strategy in a renewed struggle with John L. Lewis' C. I. O. for organized labor supremacy.

Organizers will tell employers, it was asserted, that a closed shop would be to their advantage because of the Federation's ban on sit-down strikes and its record of adherence to contracts.

By this means the A. F. of L. chieftains hope to gain sole right of representation even in some plants where sentiment for the Committee for Industrial Organization is strong.

Major sit-down strikes have been by unions affiliated with the C. I. O.

The Federation has employed about fifty additional organizers for this membership campaign, bringing to 200 the total number it has in the field.

They are under direction of Lewis Hines, appointed by President William Green to lead the battle with the C. I. O.

Disclosure of the Federation's strategy was coincidental with a statement from Secretary Perkins that sit-down strikes were "unsuited" to America. She predicted that labor unions would quit using them.

Assemblyman Flint to Be Retried On Charge of Attempted Bribery

Judge Dal M. Lemmon, at Sacramento, has set July 12 as the day when a date will be set for retrial of Assemblyman Gene Flint, charged with attempting to influence the vote of Assemblyman Fred Reaves on the Welsh tideland oil bill.

A jury in the first trial was discharged after failing to agree on a verdict.

District Attorney Otis D. Babcock, admittedly disappointed at his failure to obtain a conviction, planned new strategy in his efforts to break through what he termed "the bribery scandal in the Legislature."

LONGEST JOB OF PICKETING

What is believed to be the longest siege of picketing in history ended in St. Louis last week. For eight years and two months, through rain and shine, heat and cold, Mrs. Edith Brockman, member of the Waitresses' Union, carrying an umbrella with the legend, "We demand a closed shop and union wages," marched daily before the Little Bevo restaurant. She lost that job when the proprietor signed a union contract granting the workers' demands. Prior to the Bevo assignment Mrs. Brockman spent four years and three months as a picket on another restaurant, which folded up under the unfavorable publicity.

EAST BAY AUTO SALESMEN

A counter proposal to a contract submitted by the Auto Salesmen's Union of Alameda County is expected to be issued by the East Bay Auto Dealers' Association following a meeting this week. The union has authorized its executive committee to call a strike in event the contract is not signed.

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Class B Hotels Are Included in Strike

Striking hotel unions answered the employers' refusal to arbitrate with an order to spread the walkout to Class B hotels Wednesday.

Harvey M. Toy's Manx Hotel, on Powell street, was the first one ordered struck.

Joe Marino, secretary of Hotel Employees' Union, Local 283, ordered the workers, more than 75 per cent organized, off the jobs. When he went to the hotel a large delegation from the strikers' ranks accompanied him and threw picket lines around the place.

Toy has long held off negotiations with the unions.

The employers' refusal to settle the tie-up through an arbitration board composed of three representatives of the six striking unions, three representing the employers and a sixth impartial chairman, came on Tuesday just as the 3200 strikers were preparing to ballot on whether they would accept the arbitration terms.

The owners announced "It seems fruitless for the unions to ballot upon a proposal which would not furnish a basis for return to work" when they gave notice of their refusal to go along on the arbitration proposal.

Three fundamental demands were included in the arbitration plans—union recognition, guaranteed return to work of all strikers within thirty days, a written contract binding until June 30, 1938, with pay raises retroactive to time arbitration agreed upon.

The board would have been empowered to arbitrate four main points. They were (1) all questions relating to employment, (2) methods of adjusting grievances, (3) wages and (4) hours and working conditions.

The vote to order employees at the Manx out came in the augmented strike committee while the Labor Council advisory committee was making unsuccessful efforts to arrive at an acceptable arbitration basis for the eighteen Class A hotels.

The Labor Council's committee was meeting with hotel owners in this unsuccessful venture.

What other action will be taken toward Class B hotels will be considered at other meetings of the strike committee this week.

The joint strike committee, composed of one representative from each of the six striking unions, was augmented last week to include an additional three from each union.

LABOR OFFICIAL HONORED

Dr. William J. McCracken and James Quinn have been chosen as Oakland's mayor and vice-mayor, following reorganization of the City Council for the new fiscal year. Mayor McCracken was reappointed to a second term and Quinn, president of the Alameda County Building Trades Council, succeeded James A. DePaoli.

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ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

The Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill was approved by the United States Senate committee on judiciary, 13 to 3. It is a substitute for the House bill and was reported to the Senate. It levies a fine on any county from which a victim is abducted—not on the county where the lynching occurs unless the abduction and lynching are in the same county.

Commemorate Tragedy

Maritime workers to the number of 18,000, together with 3000 hotel strikers, held a parade on Monday, July 5, to commemorate the deaths of the men who were killed during the strike disturbances in 1934.

Marching from the Embarcadero to the Civic Center, the members of the seven waterfront unions and the hotel strikers listened to addresses by members of the various unions in eulogy of Nicholas Bordoise and Howard Sperry, the strike victims. Later the assembly was given over to general discussion of labor problems.

Louis Goldblatt, vice-president of Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, I. L. A., spoke of the C. I. O. drive, saying, "Now we have more than just national maritime unity."

Portland Workers Also March

Two hundred delegates to the convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific at Portland heard leaders pay tribute to the memories of workers killed in labor disturbances and plead for internal harmony Monday last.

William Fischer, president of the Federation, clad in overalls and a denim shirt, led the march of delegates to the waterfront, where wreaths were cast on the waters of the Willamette River in the traditional July 5 memorial ceremonies.

Harry Lundeborg, head of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, said the men they were honoring would "turn over in their graves" to see such a small attendance.

No Ships Unloaded

Marine Firemen's Union workers refused to load or unload twelve ships Monday in San Pedro, observing the holiday and the anniversary of July 5, 1934, when two maritime strikers were killed in San Francisco. The marine firemen worked only mail and passenger ships with Eastern crews. Longshoremen who reported for work went home after they found the firemen had turned off steam used for operating the winches.

'Holiday' of Truckmen Ties Up Newspapers

American Federation of Labor unions declared a "holiday" for 26,000 Philadelphia truck drivers last week as a demonstration against attempts of the Committee for Industrial Organization to invade the teamsters' field.

Publishers of seven daily newspapers of Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., announced they were suspending publication immediately because of the "holiday."

The joint teamsters' council, which issued the holiday call, said it would ask all A. F. of L. affiliates to join.

Union leaders avoided calling the work stoppage a strike. They insisted that the holiday was "our only method to protect them (employers having A. F. of L. contracts) and our men from continued dissension and strikes that are now being conducted throughout the entire country."

STORE-CLOSING ORDINANCE VOID

The Third District Court of Appeal has held void the ordinance of the city of Lodi forcing grocery stores to remain closed one day a week, says a Sacramento dispatch.

Don't Leave Your Union Fealty In the Shop

IT IS essential to remember that unionism is not something to be laid aside and forgotten when the workday is ended. Take it home with you . . . take it into your circle of acquaintances . . . into your fraternal society . . . sell it to those with whom you trade.

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Other Real Estate	730,354.51
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WEST PORTAL BRANCH, West Portal Avenue and Ulloa Street
FILLMORE BRANCH, 1528 Fillmore Street
BURLINGAME BRANCH, 1435 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
 CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1937

"Poor Excuse Better Than None"

What may be designated as the "American Federation of Newspaper Publishers' Unions" gathered in Chicago last week and gave voice to its sentiments on labor relations as applied to newspaper writers and their employers.

Eleven of these "unions" were represented in the convention, as follows:

"The American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Pacific Northwest Publishers' Association, the New England Daily Newspaper Association, the New York State Publishers' Association, the Inland Daily Press Association, the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Texas Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Ohio Newspaper Association, the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

* * * *

The principal business of the convention seems to have been consideration and action upon the demand of the American Newspaper Guild, expressed at its recent convention in St. Louis, that "all negotiations (for wages, hours and conditions, presumably) be placed on a closed shop basis."

Introductory to a resolution declaring its policy, the newspaper publishers declared:

"This meeting is by no means one of opposition to collective bargaining, better hours, pay or working conditions for newspaper men and women. We are here to discuss the closed shop as a matter of journalistic and public principle, not as an economic issue."

And then the gathering, declaring its "unalterable opposition" to the closed shop, sanctimoniously proceeded to declare its reasons for its "unalterable opposition."

* * * *

"It is not," said the resolutions, "because we regard it as a labor issue involving questions of wages, hours and working conditions, but because we are unwilling to turn over the news columns to any group already committed as an organization on highly controversial public questions.

"... There has never been a time in history when uncolored presentation of the news was as vitally important as it is today. The extension of the great press associations serving news to newspapers of varying social, economic, political and religious beliefs has emphasized this development of impartial news treatment.

"... We make no charge that bias is found per se in the work of a Guild member. To do so would imply bias per se in a non-Guild worker. Neither is true. Bias arises, however, among any group respecting any policy common to the group. No newspaper can command confidence in the fairness of its news presentation if it selects all

its employees from only one political party, one religious denomination, or any one group devoted to a single cause."

* * * *

The action of the Guild in voting to affiliate with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, and thus enlisting as a partisan "in the tremendous labor dispute now involving the entire labor movement in this country," calls forth the statement that the responsibility of a publisher to present an unbiased picture of the news "can not be discharged if some outside authority determines whom he shall or shall not employ."

The demand is the more serious, continues the statement, "because the Guild now is committed to a number of definite political objectives," and cites votes taken at the St. Louis convention on "such debatable questions as the war in Spain, the court bill and the support of a particular political party."

* * * *

Throughout the labored statement of the publishers is the unfounded assumption that while news reports may be garbled by members of the Newspaper Guild, the "Publishers' Union" is above reproach on this charge. And still it admits that "bias arises . . . among any group respecting any policy common to the group."

Gathering and preparing news for publication is a profession which has its code of ethics as strict as that of other professions. The charge of garbling news to further the individual writer's viewpoint on any question before the public is one that has seldom been made. No self-respecting reporter or editor would be guilty of such a practice. Instances of news garbling generally can be traced to men of more responsibility in connection with a newspaper.

* * * *

The newspaper publishing industry is one of the most thoroughly organized in the country, and it has this advantage over the organized workers—its policies generally are adopted by unanimous vote. Thus, when the N.R.A. was an issue, "the freedom of the press" was endangered, according to every newspaper in the country, and the "economic issue" was not even considered! Now that the Newspaper Guild is a factor in the economic field the "sanctity of the press" is threatened. God forbid that the news should be colored by writers interested in the economic welfare of themselves and their fellow workers!

* * * *

While the righteous publishers declare that they are discussing the closed shop "as a matter of journalistic and public principle, not as an economic issue," perusal of their statement leads to the belief that the contrary is true, and that the real reason behind the declaration is opposition to real trades union organization of newspaper employees, which, after all, is "an economic issue."

Hard Luck of Spanish Liberals

Spanish loyalists are playing in hard luck these days. The fall of Bilbao was a serious defeat, not a deadly one. The planes and guns which gained this victory for Franco and his rebels came from Germany; and a goodly share of the men in his army came from Italy. And while the Fascist powers are pouring in men and munitions on the side of Franco the nations naturally friendly to the loyalist government are paltering and hesitating.

Russia, whose planes proved distinctly superior to German planes in earlier fighting, is torn with conspiracies which the government is trying to crush by mass executions. France is in the throes of a financial crisis, and does not feel able to move without at least the moral support of England. And the British government, tory to the core, is really hoping for a stalemate in the Spanish civil war, and is proposing to recognize the Franco regime as "belligerents."

All which must be terribly discouraging to the

Spanish liberal groups who form the loyalist Spanish government. But discouragement can go too far. England, France and Spain all recognized the Confederates as belligerents in our civil war; but Appomattox arrived just the same.

A Lesson in Economy

If ever the American people had a clear-cut demonstration of why the federal government should manufacture its own munitions of war they had it last week with the announcement by the President that the navy's two new battleships would be built in government yards at a saving of twenty million dollars.

The private shipbuilding companies had a chance to bid on these ocean dreadnaughts. The New York Shipbuilding Corporation offered the figure in round numbers for each ship of \$56,000,000. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation said it could do the job for \$59,900,000 apiece.

When President Roosevelt found that the government yards at Philadelphia and Brooklyn had submitted bids of \$36,560,300 and \$37,265,843 respectively for one ship, he decided to have one dreadnaught constructed in each federal yard. The total cost of each battleship will be about twenty million dollars more than these figures, for none of the bids covered the cost of equipment and guns each ship will carry.

The reason for the twenty-million-dollar differential in the bids need not trouble us. The point is that the soundness of the argument of a growing nucleus of senators and representatives that millions of dollars could be saved every year by nationalizing all munitions was strikingly substantiated.

It will be interesting to recall that six senators and five representatives introduced bills to put all munitions manufactured under federal operation. Senators Bone, Clark, Nye, Pope, Frazier, and Lundeen, and Representatives Boren, O'Brien, Magnuson, Johnson of Minnesota and Burdick form the munitions nationalization bloc. They need support if the taxpayers are to keep the munitions business from soaking the government.

Friday, July 2, 1937, passed quietly into history, honored only by a handful of old timers in the progressive movement as the forty-fifth anniversary of the first national People's Party convention in 1892. It was forty-five years ago that H. L. Loucks of South Dakota called to order a convention which launched a new national party. That party, headed by presidential candidate James B. Weaver of the Knights of Labor, polled over a million votes and carried three states—Ohio, Colorado and Kansas.

Look who's here! "Mrs. William A. Becker, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, took no chances that her forthcoming presentation at the British court would be overlooked. Press releases about the event were sent by special delivery to all Washington correspondents." The quotation is from the Merry-Go-Round column of the San Francisco "Chronicle" which was printed last Saturday when our nation was preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The stupidity and greed which actuate employers in their quest for cheap labor is well illustrated in a story that comes from Minnesota. Beginning in 1912, beet sugar companies of that state imported Mexicans to work in the fields. These gradually circulated throughout the state and today in the Twin Cities 2500 Mexicans are listed and many more are unlisted. Now more than 1500 Mexican men, women and children who have been living on relief in St. Paul are to be deported to Mexico in conformity with an agreement between the state relief administrator and the Mexican consul at Chicago. If real justice were meted out the cost of this wholesale deportation would be assessed to the labor exploiters.

International Labor Office Convention in Geneva Discusses Unemployment

WITH more than fifty countries represented, the twenty-third session of the International Labor Conference opened in Geneva June 3.

Sean Lemass, minister for industry and commerce of the Irish Free State, was elected chairman of the conference. Lemass was nominated by Edward F. McGrady Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States, who headed the United States delegation.

Fernando Garcia Oldini of Chile was chosen as chairman of the government group; Alexander R. Goldie of Canada, chairman of the employers' group; and Bogdan Krokitch of Yugoslavia, chairman of the workers' group.

During the three weeks the session was in progress, the conference considered adoption of forty-hour week conventions, or international agreements, for the textile and chemical industries and for the printing and allied trades. It also considered the planning of public works in relation to employment, safety provisions for workers in building construction and the raising from 14 to 15 years of the minimum age for employment in industrial and non-industrial employment.

Jaromir Necas, minister of social welfare of Czechoslovakia, and chairman of the Governing Body of the I. L. O., in addressing the conference at the opening session, emphasized the need for reduction of working hours in industries in which modern methods of manufacture and the economic depression have produced extensive unemployment.

Readjustment of Working Hours

"I am convinced," he declared, "that even if economic activity recovered to the peak of the highest prosperity we should never solve the unemployment problem without far-reaching readjustments in hours of work."

"Unemployment in the modern world is not merely the result of economic circumstances. Its causes are structural and permanent. The most modern methods of manufacture, those which are included in the general term 'rationalization,' have relieved the physical fatigue of the worker, but they have increased the nervous strain and reduced possibilities of employment."

"If, then, the proposed reduction of working hours in the industries most affected by unemployment is at least a partial remedy, we should endeavor to insure that technical progress shall be a blessing and not a curse for the workers. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers in the textile, printing and chemical industries who are living in anxiety and want have their eyes fixed on the conference. The conference must not disappoint their expectations."

Lemass in his inaugural address outlined advances in social legislation made by the Irish Free State in recent years. These include the adoption of a modern labor code, which makes comprehensive provisions for the regulation of conditions of work in industry.

Stressing the universal change in recent years in the attitude of governments towards social policy, Lemass declared that it was no longer regarded as a subsidiary to economics.

"It now occupies a foremost place in the minds of statesmen and the programs of administration," he said. "No longer are social aims whittled down to fit the requirements of economics but rather is economic policy modified to facilitate the attainment of the social objectives of governments."

Defects in Economic Organization

"In all countries there is growing in the minds of men a deep conviction that destitution or poverty, arising from unemployment or any other cause, are not inevitable phenomena which rulers of states can only deplore, but the undesirable results of defects in economic organization capable of being remedied by sound national planning supported by international economic co-operation."

"The success of a government in reducing un-

employment, in protecting the standard of living of its people and in restoring the profits of farmers and manufacturers is now becoming the standard test by which the effectiveness of an administration is judged."

To Study Economic Conditions

The Governing Body of the International Labor Office, at its meeting early in June, authorized Harold B. Butler, director of the I. L. O., to accept invitations from the government of India and from employers' and workers' organizations in Japan to visit those countries next autumn for the purpose of studying economic and social conditions there.

At the same time Li Ping-Heng, Chinese government representative on the Governing Body, extended on behalf of his government an invitation to Mr. Butler to visit China; and M. Justin Godart, French government representative, expressed the hope that Butler would also visit French Indo-China and the French East Indies.

Juitsu Kitaoka, Japanese government representative on the Governing Body, declared that his government would welcome Butler's visit. Kitaoka also expressed the hope that Butler would not confine his observations to the industrial and urban life of Japan, but would also give consideration to the agrarian situation, which constitutes the basis of the country's social and industrial life.

Butler plans to leave early in October. He will go first to India, and thence eastward, returning to Geneva at the end of January, 1938.

Next Convention in Prague

At the invitation of the government of Czechoslovakia, the Governing Body of the International Labor Office will hold its next regular meeting in Prague on October 7, 8 and 9.

The invitation to hold the Governing Body meeting in Prague came from Prime Minister Benes and was transmitted by Jaromir Necas, minister of social welfare of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Governing Body at its last regular meeting, held in Geneva June 1 and 2.

In urging that the invitation be accepted, Carter Goodrich, United States government representative on the Governing Body, said:

"I think we can do so very happily, because of the great interest in the I. L. O. shown by the Czechoslovak government by reason of its advanced social policies."

New Labor Chairman

For the first time in American legislative history the committee on labor of the national House of Representatives is to be headed by a woman.

Congresswoman Mary T. Norton of New Jersey,

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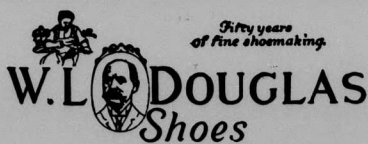
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who has been selected for the chairmanship made vacant by the death of Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., is not an inexperienced "hand" at the congressional game. She has served in the House for more than twelve years, and has an exceptionally fine labor record.

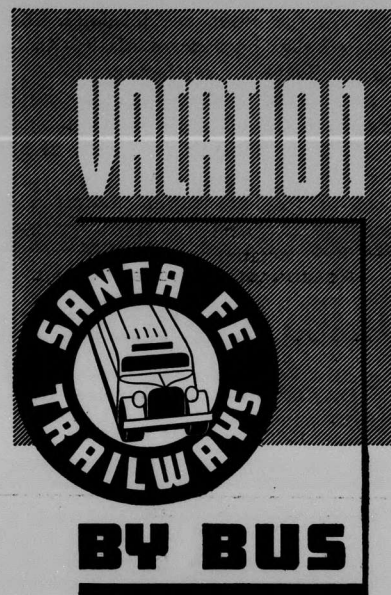
For years, as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, Mrs. Norton has been known as the "mayor of Washington."

"I didn't like to give up the District of Columbia chairmanship," said Mrs. Norton, "but I am primarily interested in the welfare of human beings, and the labor committee affords an opportunity for service I can not resist."

Her first job will be co-operating with Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama in pushing President Roosevelt's hours and wages bill.

I. W. W. BOBS UP AGAIN

Industrial Workers of the World leaders after a week-end conference at Spokane, Wash., at which a proposed resolution against John L. Lewis provoked a near-riot, announced this week "the greatest organizing campaign" in I. W. W. history.



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Probably the Wish Is Father to the Thought

According to a writer for Universal Service, the Roosevelt administration has decided to change its labor policy. He declares that "new deal" leaders plan to ditch the wage-hour bill now before Congress, and also to modify its militant pro-labor stand.

House and Senate Democrats in recent weeks, it was said, have become alarmed at charges that the administration's program is "lopsided in favor of labor."

Consideration of the administration's far-reaching wages and hours bill at this session would lend support to widespread belief the "new deal" is "all for labor," Democrats in Congress believe.

Such an impression, if allowed to go unchallenged, will have its political effect in next year's Congressional campaigns, Democrats believe.

One-third of the Senate and all members of the House must run for re-election next year.

Upholsterers' Veteran President Retires After Many Years' Service

James H. Hatch has retired from the presidency of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America after serving in that capacity for twenty years. The announcement was made at the recent convention of the union in Cleveland, Ohio, when Hatch stated that because of his health he would not be a candidate for re-election.

The convention elected Sal. B. Hoffman of Philadelphia to the office of president and George V. Fay of New York to the office of secretary-treasurer.

Reports to the convention indicated that the

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Upholsterers' International Union is in a prosperous condition, having more than doubled its membership. The union planned an aggressive campaign to organize all workers in the furniture and bedding industry.

Cloakmakers Win Increased Wages; Thirty-two and a Half-Hour Week

More than 50,000 cloakmakers won an increase in wages under terms of a basic wage and hour agreement between the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and employers' associations in New York City.

The agreement provides increases of 10 per cent for all piece workers, comprising about 50 per cent of the employees, and a flat \$5 for week workers, with a thirty-two and a half-hour week.

While immediate wage increases are promised, the hour clause will not become effective until June, 1939. David Dubinsky, union president, said the delay was provided to avoid conflict with union contracts in other areas that do not expire until 1939.

Painters, Attention

"In behalf of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers' Local 1071 we wish to inform the users of the products we manufacture that for the first time in history San Francisco has union paint on the market for the use of union painters," says Russell G. Johnson, business agent of the union, in a communication to the Labor Clarion.

Sixteen San Francisco manufacturers, he says have signed agreements with Local 1071.

South San Francisco has as yet not responded to organization; therefore the public is urged to use the paint that has the right to bear a union label.

The plants under contract are as follows: National Lead Company, the Glidden Company, Nason Company, American Marine, Garrett M. Goldberg, Dannenbaum & Co., Associated, Beedle Paint Products, Doidge Koren, General Paint Corporation, Kunst Bros., Dan P. Maher, West Paint Company, Yates & Smart and National Lacquer Company.

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New Union Contracts Provide Good Scales

Effective as of July 1, one-year contracts for marble masons and sheet metal workers have been completed and a two-year pact for glass workers, with closed shop conditions, according to reports made to the Building Trades Council.

The agreement between United Glass Workers No. 718 of San Francisco and No. 169 of Oakland, with approximately 400 members, and the Glass Jobbers' Association provides for a wage of \$1.21 per hour, with the usual eight-hour day and forty-hour week.

Marble setters will receive \$10.50 per day and sheet metal workers \$10.

Department Store Employees To Vote on Proposed Contract

A tentative agreement has been reached between San Francisco department stores and members of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, it was announced this week. Members of the union will vote on the proposed agreement.

The union membership will be asked to ratify or reject the tentative understanding worked out in more than two months of negotiations.

With the negotiations completed, the union's negotiating committee will make a full and complete report to the membership, and possibly will make some formal recommendations to the workers.

FOOTNOTE TO THE RULES

"Are you sure the 'ayes' really had that vote?" "In some confusion," replied Senator Sorghum, "you can't believe your senses. In studying the vote a chairman may observe friendly faces that warn him to use his eyes rather than his ears."

Cleaners and Dyers

At the last general meeting of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union a motion was made that the membership refuse to patronize all non-union restaurants. Discussion was held on the motion and as a result an amendment was made that "we refuse to purchase any and all products on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council or the C. I. O. councils, and that a \$10 fine be levied upon all members known to have purchased such goods."

Such enthusiasm was aroused that the membership spontaneously discarded their non-union cigarettes and resolved to buy only union-made tobaccos. This was one of the most striking demonstrations of trade union solidarity ever experienced by the organization.

In the course of the same meeting a motion was made and passed without a dissenting vote that the union extend moral support to the strike of the Oakland Newsboys' Union and support their struggle for a living wage to the fullest extent.

The Cleaners and Dyers' Union meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 112 Valencia street at 8 p.m.

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Chicago Police Try To Justify Brutality

The renewed hearings of the La Follette civil liberties committee help to explain why Chicago has such a high crime record. Part of it must be due to the incredible, impenetrable stupidity of Chicago police.

In one day four Chicago police officers were on the stand. All of them knew that the committee had the reports of outside observers, some of them trained men, on the Memorial Day massacre in South Chicago. All of them knew that a moving picture film in the hands of the committee told the whole story in a way that no verbal denials could shake. Most of them were shown individual pictures which utterly contradicted their testimony.

Yet man after man repeated and stuck to the obvious fake that the police were attacked by strikers, and acted in self-defense. Their stories would not have fooled a 12-year old child—but they stuck to them.

Workers Called "Reds"

Some of their replies deserve to be preserved in a library of imbecilities. Captain James L. Mooney of the eighth and twentieth precincts in Chicago bore down heavily on "communism"; in fact, he had the whole "mob" of marching workers "communists."

"They're anti-government, an' they're here to ruin the government, an' they're gettin' money from Russia," he declared. In another answer to questioning he said that the strikers, being communists, wanted to beat up the police.

James P. Allman, police commissioner of Chicago, who declared that he fully approved everything the police did that day, was asked why he inquired into the political affiliations of the members of the "mob."

"I didn't ask for their political affiliations," said Allman. "I just wanted to know how many of them were communists."

Makes Damaging Admission

Captain Thomas Kilroy, in charge of the area where the trouble came, actually testified that the police fired in the air. He admitted that he clubbed across the back a man who was threatening him. La Follette showed him a picture, and asked him when he thought it was taken.

"Right after the trouble started," said Kilroy.

"Then how do you account for the fact that the crowd is so far way from the police?" asked La Follette.

"You don't see a single man, not in uniform, who has his face toward the police, do you?" La Follette persisted.

"I guess not."

But when his attention was called to three policemen with drawn revolvers Kilroy said it looked to him as if they were aiming at other policemen in the front lines!

Police Careless With Truth

If the objective of Senators La Follette and Thomas was to give the largest possible number of Chicago policemen a chance to perjure themselves they carried out their maneuver with Napoleonic skill. And the policemen seized every

chance, and seemed proud of themselves. Lawrence J. Lyons, one of the group, at a temporary lull in the questioning looked up at some men standing near, grinned, and queried:

"How'm I doin'?"

They hadn't the heart to tell him. Later, he identified a club in a policeman's belt as "a crease in his pants." Later still he was asked what the police did to help the injured after the ruction was over.

"Well, Senator," said Lyons, "we were still in pursuit—er—er—not in pursuit, just advancing."

ANYWHERE BUT—

The golfer who has paid his club dues, settled for some lessons and bought an entire outfit, finds it hard to believe that the game started in Scotland.—Ex.

Unions' Incorporation Opposed by Churches

The Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America has issued a bulletin charging that the present drive to force the incorporation of labor unions is the work of labor's enemies. The unions oppose such incorporation, and the bulletin quotes labor's reasons with approval:

"Incorporation would bring them (the unions) even more into the tangles of the law, putting them at the mercy of courts which too often have been dominated by the special interests of employers' groups."

"From now on," says the bulletin, "labor's right to organization and collective bargaining must be protected. This right is basic in a democracy."

"Labor has not, to date, had an even break in the courts and in the enforcement of laws. Such inequity must be corrected."

"Labor, delayed and thwarted in its struggle for organization, can not be further hindered and hounded. The day of arbitrary injunctions, yellow-dog contracts, company unions and labor spies must be ended."

"The regulation of all economic groups within American society is inevitable. Neither capital nor labor can escape. But the regulation must not be lop-sided; nor must it be regulation of such sort as to stifle the free democratic expression of the groups involved."



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A. F. of L. Membership Exceeds Three Million

The pronounced success achieved by the organizational activities of the American Federation of Labor is strikingly revealed by the official membership report made public this week in Washington by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison.

Since last August, according to Morrison, over 600,000 working men and women throughout the United States and Canada, hitherto outside the organized labor movement, have realized the advantages of united industrial action to improve their economic and social conditions and have taken out membership cards in over one hundred national and international unions and hundreds of directly affiliated local trade and labor unions which constitute the American Federation of Labor, raising the total membership in this constructive organization to more than three million, the average monthly increase in membership being 62,266.

Evidently impressed with the idea that facts speak for themselves, Morrison made no comment on his concise report, the text of which follows:

"The paid and reported membership of the 103 national and international unions and local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as of June 30, 1937, is 3,062,719. This does not include the membership of the ten national and international unions suspended September 5, 1936.

"This is a gain of 622,664 members for the ten months over the average membership of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936."

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C. V. Farley of the Goodman Printing Service died July 4 at Fontana, Calif., where he had gone for a brief vacation over the holiday period. Mr. Farley, 43, was born in Franklin, Indiana. He was the husband of Marie Spreckels Farley and the father of three minor sons, Bobbie, Dick and Ray Farley. Mr. Farley, whose home was in Alameda, was admitted to San Francisco Typographical Union by initiation in September, 1916. He entered the service of his country during the world war. His contingent, which was stationed at Camp Fremont, was ordered to France. The train which was bearing it to an Eastern seaboard for transport to the battlefield was wrecked. Mr. Farley suffered injuries in the wreck too severe to proceed with his troop. He was returned to San Francisco, where he spent more than a year in Letterman General Hospital before he was considered sufficiently recovered to be discharged. Mr. Farley was a member of Alameda Post No. 9, American Legion, and Golden West Lodge No. 455, F. & A. M., the latter of which conducted his funeral services, held last Wednesday at a Mission mortuary. Cremation was at Olivet Memorial Park.

The sympathy of his fellow unionists is being extended to Ben W. Railton, whose aged and beloved mother, Fannie May Railton, passed away last week. Mrs. Railton was the mother of three other sons, Edward E., Frank L. and J. Norman Railton, and a daughter, Mrs. Martha Adams.

Coming forward rather shyly with the information that he was among the number of enthusiastic members of the International Typographical Union who organized the original fund for the construction of the Home at Colorado Springs, George E. McMullin adds a note of interest by commenting on conditions as he found them in San Francisco when he arrived here more than a generation ago, which will give the younger members of the union an insight to things that were more or less universally tolerated in that era but are now taboo. "Mac" writes the conductor of this column as follows:

"If the modesty of Colonel White, William Pries and others of the patriarchs who came across with the half-buck for the Home restrained them from saying so, how, then, should a mere stripling with only fifty-one years' membership make his claim known as another contributor to the noble cause?"

"It was suggested to me several weeks ago by

Ed ('Bones') Anderson, but until I read about Colonel White and the others I had not intended to follow it up. Even then, but for the facts I will here relate, all more or less connected with those in the preceding paragraphs, this would not have reached you.

"Christmas morning, 1886, yours truly walked off the deck of a Pacific Mail steamer a passenger from New York via Panama (but not by canal), a stranger in a strange land. It was Sunday. Bought an 'Examiner' (four pages). Noted there was a union meeting that afternoon, so found my way and deposited my traveler from Big Six. Heard S. H. Jenner of the 'Examiner' state no subs were available. Introduced myself. Jenner introduced me to Sunday Skipper Harvey. Went to work same night. So far not so remarkable, but pause.

"Some old-timers may remember about the bombproof sub-list, under control of the 'Examiner' foreman, in vogue at that time. To crash that closed and well-guarded board you had to be a friend of a friend of the great and mighty or you must be the beloved and favored of Lady Luck. I didn't know it, but must have been in the last-named class, for my one-night stand was lengthened indefinitely, but not without a little strategy on my part. Upon Harvey's orders, I was to report to the foreman on Monday, an admonition I ignored.

"The roomy shades of the old oil lamps were good hideouts, and it was several weeks later when the boss nailed me. He said he had a sub waiting list that would reach from here to there, and that I was finished! Well, no; I could work a couple of weeks for a stake, and then mosey. Never did raise that stake, though, so what?

"And so, in 1887, along with Ed Anderson and others of the 'Examiner' chapel, I made my little four-bit contrib to the noble cause. Unlike 'Bones,' though, to my grief, I can not 'produce the papers.' You just have to take my word for it."

A. R. Clayton, president of Multnomah Typographical Union (Portland, Ore.), was a visitor at union headquarters last Tuesday. President Clayton reports Multnomah Union has made a rapid growth the last few months, its membership now being well above the 300 mark, and that conditions, especially in the newspaper branch, are improving.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held at 2 p. m. Sunday, July 11, in Union Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, at which the election of officers for the ensuing term will be held and a large class of applicants for membership initiated. This meeting will mark the beginning of the society's fiftieth year, and, as a part of the observance of the event, applicants considered eligible for membership may affiliate without payment of the usual initiation fees, the only financial requisite being the payment in advance of three months' dues (\$3.75), which includes the cost of a medical examination.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Anent traveling cards: I. T. U. Laws, Article XXI, Sec. 2: "The said traveling card shall be in words as follows: 'This is to certify that the bearer hereof, whose signature appears in this certificate, is a member in good standing of the I. T. U. and is entitled to the friendship and good offices of all unions under the jurisdiction of the I. T. U.'" It is but logical to conclude, therefore, that when any subordinate union of the I. T. U. votes to place an "assessment fee" or "head tax" of one or more dollars on travelers depositing same in said union or unions, it is a direct violation of I. T. U. law. For by no stretch of the imagination can an "assessment fee" of \$10, \$50, \$100 or \$150 be considered an act of "friendship and goodwill." It has been reported one of the larger mailer unions discussed a plan for taxing travelers \$250, but has taken no further action on the question as yet. Apparently the adoption of a "tariff" on travelers would involve an issue regarding the disposition of the sixth day and overtime—most certainly something to be avoided. And how many travelers are possessed of traveling expenses in the amount sufficient to pay "head taxes"? Neither should it be forgotten that it was printer and mailer travelers who devoted time and money to laying the foundations on which many of their unions stand today. Before voting to place a "head tax" on a traveler it would be a wise plan for one to place himself in the position of a traveler. For who can say but what a regular of today may be forced to become a traveler tomorrow? In which case the "head tax" would very likely appear anything but a rosy outlook for said traveler. With one mailer dictatorship on the wane it would be a defeatist policy to seek to build up a number of small ones by a "head tax" policy. It is contrary to union principles to attempt it.

George Murray and wife and W. A. Williams and family are now rusticated in well-known mountain retreats in the Golden West—California.

Ban on Union of Teachers Lifted After Fight Lasting Twenty Years

Proponents of the "new freedom" might well stand up and shout over an action by the Board of Education in St. Louis, says an A. F. of L. news item.

By a vote of 11 to 1 the board rescinded a twenty-year-old rule which forbade school teachers from joining a union, under duress of dismissal.

The Teachers' Union of St. Louis and St. Louis County led a long and hard fight for freedom to organize and the National Labor Relations Act helped gain the final victory. Already 109 teachers have signified their intention to join the Teachers' Union.

PROGRESS OF TEAMSTERS

With increased membership resulting from an organization drive militantly carried on in all sections, the local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America have recently negotiated a large number of agreements providing for increased wages and improved work conditions.

NEW UNION OF PRESSMEN

A charter for a local of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union was installed in Modesto recently. Present on the occasion was Sheriff Daniel Murphy of San Francisco, a member of the union for many years, who installed the charter, and C. Wotten, Pacific Coast organizer, who organized the local.

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Circuit Court Refuses To Uphold Labor Act

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Judicial Circuit, sitting at Philadelphia, has rendered a decision in the Delaware-New Jersey Ferry Company case which practically declares that if any employer complained of for unfair labor practices can get a contract out of a company union he is thenceforth out from under the National Labor Relations Act, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The ferry company named employs twelve engineers. A dispute arose about wages and working conditions of these engineers which finally came to the National Labor Relations Board. In December, 1935—note the date—the N.L.R.B. decided that Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 13 was the exclusive bargaining agent for these twelve men. The board, of course, heard the testimony of both sides before making the decision.

The company refused to obey the N.L.R.B. and an appeal was taken to the courts to enforce the order. While the case was pending, the company, obviously by improper pressure, set up a committee of three engineers to represent the twelve, made a contract with these three, and succeeded in getting the others to agree to it. When the case came up in court the company pleaded that it had already made a contract. The court, by a two to one vote, allowed that plea.

"No Need" for Intervention

"In view of this (contract)," said the majority opinion, "we see no need for the intervention of this or any other court. To make the order asked of us might defeat the very purpose of the (Labor) Act of Congress by creating an occasion for strife which otherwise would not exist.

Judge John Biggs, in a vigorous dissent said:

"The National Labor Relations Board has ruled, and upon sufficient evidence, that one party to the contract, to-wit, the committee of three which executed it on behalf of the engineers, was suffering from a disability in that it was not the free choice of the engineers for purposes of collective bargaining. . . .

Permits Evasion of Law

"If this defense be a valid one, an employer in every case may race toward the goal of an executed contract with his employees; and if he reaches that goal before a court may enforce the order of the board, then he is absolved from the provisions of the act requiring collective bargaining. . . .

"Such a judicial determination would emasculate the act and put a premium upon the very policy which its avowed policy prohibits."

Two things are particularly noticeable in this decision.

First, an order of the N.L.R.B. issued in December, 1935, was not acted upon until June, 1937—eighteen months' delay.

Second, this particular Circuit Court is frequently known—but not in its presence and hearing—as the "Methusaleh court." Joseph Buffington, circuit judge of that court and presiding at its sessions, is 82 years old, and has been on the

federal bench since 1892—forty-five years. Oliver Booth Dickinson, who concurred with him, is 80 years old, and was appointed district judge twenty-three years ago.

Only One Younger Judge.

John Biggs, the dissenting judge, was named to the district court in that circuit last February. He is 42; in other words, he has lived three years less than the period during which his chief has been hardening his judicial arteries in an office to which one doesn't have to be elected.

The case undoubtedly will come up to the Supreme Court—another year or more delay.

WOMEN BARTENDERS BARRED

Under provisions of a new state law which now bears the signature of Governor Merriam, it will be unlawful, after August 27, for women to tend bar where alcoholic beverages are sold unless they are the wives of proprietors. The bill was fathered by Tom Nickola, secretary of the San Francisco Bartenders' Union.

Unemployment Reserves Payments To Be Paid Monthly After July 31

Employers in California subject to the Unemployment Reserves Act hereafter must make monthly instead of quarterly contributions for themselves and their employees. James L. Matthews, chairman of the Commission, announced this week that a rule has been adopted to that effect.

The rule will go into effect during the latter part of July. Payments for July will be due and payable July 31 and will be delinquent on August 1. Interest of 1 per cent per month is charged on delinquent payments.

Adoption of the rule follows a demand made by the Social Security Board that payments to the unemployment fund be made on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis. The same procedure is expected in all states having unemployment compensation laws.

Refusal of the commission to follow the policy outlined by the Social Security Board would endanger approval of California's Unemployment Reserves Act. Matthews said he expected the new system to provide more even flow of money into the fund. He continued:

"When payment of unemployment benefits starts after January 1, 1938, the advantage of monthly contributions is self-evident. The commission can expect an even flow of money to pay the benefits which will be due subject unemployed workers."

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17TH and MISSION STREETS

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
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Older Workmen Problem Subject of Conference

Secretary of Labor Perkins' advisory committee on problems of state and federal departments of labor met in Washington on June 23 and recommended that the United States Department of Labor sponsor a conference composed of labor, the public and employer representatives to consider the problems of discrimination against the older worker, with a view to developing a national program and policy.

The committee recommended that unemployment compensation and the employment service be administered in the states under the state labor departments, and that those functions of the Social Security Board connected with unemployment compensation and old-age insurance be brought into the United States Department of Labor.

The committee expressed the opinion that if the Black-Connery bill is enacted its administration can only be a success if the states that have labor departments participate in its enforcement.

In a discussion of a future conference program the committee advocated holding conferences in different parts of the country.

The advisory committee is composed of state labor department officials of the various states.

"GROSS MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE"

Declaring that Earl King, Ernest G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conner, convicted in the "ship murder case," were framed, and that the circumstances of this conviction place it in the category of the Mooney case, Ship Caulkers' Union No. 554 has adopted a resolution stating that "the ends of justice will be rectified if a new trial is granted these union men to prove their innocence."

When the employee purchases union label products he becomes a real employer.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
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SAFES Steel Files

VISIBLE MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

J. E. TOWNSEND

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The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM
♂

BOSS OF THE ROAD
♂

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 2, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automobile Mechanics 1305, Charles Kleint; Automobile Salesmen, Carl Fry vice Frank Welch; Can Workers, James Graham vice Leo de Stefani; Chauffeurs 265, W. White and George Walsh, vice A. Costa and George Hawkins; Cigarmakers, P. M. Dillon vice G. C. Nehring; Laborers 261, C. E. McGovern, R. Marce, Mike Moran and Paul Jester; Radio Electrical Workers 202, Jack P. Plasmier vice C. P. Bantel; Filling Station Employees, Kenneth Boeckers, James Silvanes, Fred Rivera and Larry Lydon recalled; Grocery Clerks 648, J. M. Hartshorn and Tina Diersen, additional; Painters 1158, F. Harris and J. O'Dea; Post Office Clerks, H. A. Weierich, G. Pistone, Charles Gibeau, A. T. Flannery, Stephen W. Black, Joseph McInerney, James I. Kelly, Robert C. Ryan and H. Hahn; Professional Embalmers, George D. Phillips vice G. A. Monahan; Sheet Metal Workers, James Maloney and A. J. Easton; Street and Electric Railway Employees 1004, D. Wages vice J. C. Kinsey; Teamsters 85, Joseph P. Casey vice James E. Hopkins, during latter's illness. Delegates seated.

Applications for Affiliation—Referred to Organizing Committee: News Vendors 20769, Bank and Insurance Clerks and Office Employees 20725, and Scrap Iron Workers' Local 965.

Communications—Filed: M. H. McIntyre, secretary to President, stating resolution in re Theater Project dismissals, referred to P.W.A. Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, stating that they will refuse to recognize any unauthorized picket lines. Henry G. Alsberg, director Federal Writers' Project, stating they have no jurisdiction over federal units.

Complied With Request: Pharmacists' Union, requesting credentials.

Resolutions of Santa Clara Central Labor Council, criticizing Secretary Vandeleur and Joseph McManus of California State Federation of Labor in regard to organization of cannery workers.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Motion made to refer to executive committee of this Council. Amendment to table. Amendment carried by 170 to 122.

Other resolutions of similar import read and filed.

Letter of Local 45 of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, indorsing federal maximum hours and minimum wage standards, concurred in by the Council and copies ordered sent to senators and congressmen.

Referred to Executive Committee: Application of Garage Employees for action against Market Street Auto Wash, Eleventh and Market. Letters transmitting donations to culinary workers on strike: Electrical Workers 151, \$50; Civil Service Janitors, \$82.25, and have levied assessment; Masters, Mates and Pilots 90, \$25; Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks, \$10; Mailers No. 18, \$39; Automobile Salesmen, \$25; Butchers 115, \$200; Theatrical Stage Employees, \$25; Machinists 68, \$250; Molders 164, \$50; Building Service Employees 87, \$375; Musicians 6, \$200; Inlandboatmen's Union, \$50; Joint Board of Ladies' Garment Workers, \$100; Cap Makers 9, \$10; Window Cleaners, \$50; Cracker Bakers 125, \$30; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$57; Bookbinders, \$150; Street Carmen, Division 518, \$100; Typographical 21, \$100; Trackmen, \$15; Jewelry Workers, \$50. Total, \$2043.25. Mooney and Billings Fund: Blacksmiths, Duluth, Minn., \$3; Bakers 39, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2; Bakery Workers 302, Toledo, \$10; Bill Posters, Toledo, \$1; Bottlers 187, St. Louis, \$5; Brewery Workers, Galveston, \$10; Brewery Workers 115, Scranton, Pa., \$5; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 45, Jersey City, \$10; Capmakers 9, \$5; Carpenters 2174, \$5; Carpenters 1473, Oakland, \$5; Carpenters 1494, International Falls, Minn., \$3; Culinary Alliance, Vancouver, Wash., \$5; Electrical 341, Livingston, Mont., \$10; Tucson Central Labor Council, \$5; Flint Glass Workers 52, \$2; Hotel and Restaurant Employees 593, Chicago, \$5; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers 11, Granite City, Ill., \$10; Good Will Lodge, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Bridgeville, Pa., \$50; Lithographers, Rochester, N. Y., \$5; Machinists 773, Stillwater, Minn., \$5; Machinists 192, Pensacola, \$10; United Mine Workers 6946, Bickness, Ind., \$5; Mine Workers 6558, \$5; Mine Workers 5822, Cranberry, W. Va., \$25; Molders 98, Columbus, Ohio, \$5; Local 856, Detroit Lakes, Minn., \$10; Molders 100, Tarrant, Ala., \$10; Molders 215, Washington, D. C., \$25; Musicians 274, Philadelphia, \$2; Painters 197, Terre Haute, \$5; Painters 272, \$5; Progressive Miners 129, West Frankfurt, Ill., \$3; Pulp, Sulphite, Paper Mill Workers, \$4.50; Paper Mill Workers 193, Milwaukee, \$5; Quarry Workers, Barre, Vt., \$50; Stove Mounters 74, Kalamazoo, Mich., \$26.60; Street Carmen, Division 169, Easton, Pa., \$3; Tube Workers, Chester, Pa., \$5. Total, \$365.10. Donation by Automobile Salesmen to Cigar and Liquor Clerks, \$15.

Report of Executive Committee—An extensive hearing was held by committee in the controversy of Structural Pest Control and Exterminators' Union No. 4 with representatives of the Rose Exterminator Company, in which arguments and affidavits were presented at length, some of direct contradictory nature, making it difficult for committee to make a true estimate of the situation and

the claims of the contestants; matter was therefore held in abeyance to enable the committee to secure additional information. In the matter of resolution presented by Ship Scalpers' Union relative to the summer camp established by the Maritime Ladies' Auxiliary, the Recreation Center, 32 Clay street, and Maritime Division of the Junior Union, Archie Brown, one of the directors of the enterprise, came before the committee to explain the purport of the resolution, which asked for an indorsement of the camp and also a donation; committee recommended matter be referred to the executive committee for further investigation; matter was discussed at length, and an amendment made that Council donate \$100 to the camp now, and after the adoption of the amendment the original motion was adopted. A standing vote of 187 ayes and 68 noes was taken on the amendment.

Report of Organizing Committee—In the matter of Nursery Workers, committee recommended that golf course workers join the nursery workers and that Nursery Workers operating under a federal charter become affiliated with the Laborers' International Union. In the matter of application of News Vendors of San Francisco, Local 20769, committee recommends that the union be affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and that their delegate, J. P. Murray, be seated. In the matter of application for affiliation of Bank and Insurance Clerks and Office Employees, committee recommended that the application be held over. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks have negotiated a new agreement with Safeway stores; request all to demand the union button when making purchases. Auto Mechanics gave information of their picnic at Linda Vista Park; donated \$75 per week to Culinary Workers and \$10 to Mooney Appeal Fund. Street Railway Employees 518 have concluded their first agreement with the California Cable Railway; donated \$100 to hotel strikers. Production Machine Workers have settled their strike with Echlon Company. Cleaners and Dyers are negotiating with the plant owners. Culinary unions thank all who are contributing to their strike in the hotels; I. L. A. 38-79 donated \$1000; will submit to vote of membership a proposal to settle strike by arbitration. Longshoremen are on record levying an assessment of \$1 per member for benefit of culinary strike; will hold memorial parade next Monday. Filling Station Employees are signing up a number of the employers, and have difficulty with four tire companies. Chauffeurs have signed up a number of limousine owners and two other companies; contributed \$10 to Mooney Fund and \$25 to Cigar and Liquor Clerks. Building Service Employees reported on their last hearing in the mayor's office, and have accepted appointment for next Tuesday with operators of buildings. Cannery Workers are still on strike at the Tea Garden Company plant, and request financial assistance. Machinists have levied an assessment of \$1 on the membership for benefit of culinary hotel strikers. Automobile Salesmen have signed agreement with new and used car dealers. Warehousemen have moved into new headquarters, and will hold celebration there July 4, at 77 Clay street.

New Business—Motion to place Crowe, Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone tire companies on the "We Don't Patronize List"; referred to the executive committee, motion being in conflict with Council's constitution.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. General Labor Day Committee will meet in the San Francisco Labor Temple this coming Saturday at 8 p. m. Unions are entitled to appoint five delegates and are requested to certify their names to the secretary, John A. O'Connell, 2940 Sixteenth street, at the first opportunity.

J. A. O'C.



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The New 1937 Electric Refrigerator. The quality of operation is a convenience. Savings in food costs are assured. See the new models in our Complete Household Department.

SPECIAL LIBERAL TERMS

Up to Two Years to Pay

Council 'Purges' Itself

(San Diego "Labor Leader")

Continuing its radical purge begun several weeks ago, the American Federation of Labor last Wednesday night "re-organized" the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council by refusing admittance to nearly two score delegates.

The action was taken by Secretary John Lydick on authority of President William Green. The delegates accused by Lydick of being "disruptive, communistic or impeding progress" were met at the door, read the telegram of authority from Green and told they could not enter the hall.

New Officers to Be Elected

As a result of the action several new officers will be chosen at the next meeting to replace those expelled by Lydick. Among the officers so expelled were Clarence Goad, I. T. U., vice-president; Lee Gregovich, conductor; Harry Steinmetz, member of the executive committee; Claude Jones, member of the executive committee, and Morrie Smolan, chairman of the organization committee.

Expulsions were made solely on the basis of individual votes in the past and on outside activities of the members rather than upon the status of the locals sending the delegates, it was said. In some cases whole delegations were expelled and in other cases individuals were rejected and other delegates permitted to remain.

Many Unions Affected

Expelled delegates came from such widely separated locals as the International Typographical Union, the Carpenters, the Cannery Workers, etc. After the action the secretary was instructed to write to each of the unions affected and inform them that their delegates had been rejected for "impeding progress and not living up to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor."

Secretary Lydick declined to issue a formal statement, but it was generally understood at the Labor Temple that the action was deemed necessary in order to prevent possible revocation of the council's charter on the ground that the majority of its members were unfriendly to the policies laid down by the American Federation of Labor. It was intimated that further expulsions will be made in the future if a similar situation arises.

As a result of the expulsions the delegates enjoyed a completely harmonious meeting. For the first time in months the "good of the order" was reached in the order of business and the delegates enjoyed speeches on harmony by Brothers Bill Coffey and Walter Stutz.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

A new era in Federal Theaters productions dawned last week when, after an incisive cut of 115 persons from the rolls of the Federal Theater Project in San Francisco, the Alcazar, home of the project, staged the justly famous "The Pursuit of Happiness." To the amazement of the local critics, the play was good. In fact, it was

so good that they said so in unmistakable language. "The Pursuit of Happiness" has everything that goes to make good theater entertainment. Love, romance, comedy, fact and fiction are so cleverly woven as to leave one in wonder as to where the one ends and the other begins.

BIG CORPORATION UNIONIZED

Announcement of the signing of a union contract at Cincinnati between the big Crosley Radio Corporation and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was made in Washington by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. The contract was negotiated and signed by President Hurst of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council and Ellsworth Bundy, special representative of the A. F. of L. "This contract covers more than 3000 members, who will be accepted into the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers," Green said.

Alleged Mistreatment of Mooney Will Be Investigated by Warden

A representative committee of California political leaders and San Francisco Bay area labor leaders called on Warden Court Smith and Dr. Leo Stanley in order to register protest against the inhuman treatment Mooney has been receiving since his return to San Quentin on June 17, says a release from the Mooney Defense Committee.

The committee also asked that Tom Mooney be placed on the diet provided by the director of public health of San Francisco, and that other abuses directed against Mooney be stopped.

The committee was composed of the following persons: Assemblymen Thomas A. Maloney of San Francisco, George P. Miller of Alameda County, Augustus F. Hawkins and John B. Pelletier of Los Angeles; John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; George Irvine, A. F. Gaynor, H. C. Carrasco and J. E. Hanlon of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and Frank Sullivan, A. E. Smith and Dave Harned, representing the C. I. O. of Alameda County.

Jack Shelley was the spokesman for the group and registered the various complaints concerning Mooney with Warden Smith, who promised to look into the matter and correct the situation.

Men Convicted of Tampa Flogging Freed by Supreme Court Ruling

The Florida Supreme Court last week reversed convictions of five former policemen in the celebrated Tampa flogging case and ordered a new trial for the men, who were sentenced to serve four years for kidnaping.

The court directed Hillsborough (Tampa) county, scene of the kidnaping and flogging of three labor organizers which resulted in the death of Joseph Shoemaker, to bear the expense of the retrial.

The reversal was granted on the ground too much irrelevant material was admitted as evidence.

Protest W. P. A. Cuts

Again picketing the regional offices of the W.P.A. at 681 Market street, representatives of the union called upon Linton Smith, direct representative in the West of Harry Hopkins, and presented a resolution demanding that the administration carry out the present W.P.A. program without any cuts in the personnel.

The resolution pointed out that Congress has left the disbursement of the billion and a half W.P.A. appropriation in the hands of the President and that it is entirely within his power to spend that appropriation without cuts and upon its exhaustion to demand a further appropriation from Congress.

Smith agreed to forward the resolution to President Roosevelt, Harry L. Hopkins, and the House of Representatives.

The committee also protested the contemplated cuts of Mrs. Isham, regional director of the Women's and Professional Projects of the W.P.A. Mrs. Isham admitted that in her division the contemplated cuts are arbitrary and mandatory.

Twenty thousand persons are to be laid off the W.P.A. in California within the next two months, according to present plans. The white collar projects are to be particularly hard hit.

A public mass meeting in protest of the lay-offs will be held at the Scottish Rite Auditorium. It will be the opening session of the state convention of the white collar and professional workers. John D. Barry will preside, and among the speakers will be Beniamino Buffano, Maynard Dixon and George Davis of the National Lawyers' Guild.

NEGROES FOR CALIFORNIA GUARD

Representative Thomas F. Ford of Los Angeles has asked Congress to authorize the President to establish one infantry battalion of negro troops as part of the National Guard in California.

100% Union Shoes

CUSHIONED COMFORT FOR ALL

No one need suffer F. A. (foot agony and torture caused by uncomfortable shoes) if they will avail themselves of the cushioned comfort found in Rohn Nu-Matic nail-less shoes, pliable, resilient and comfortable—the last word in scientific, healthful shoes for men.

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10%
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New Unemployment Rule Affects All Workers

The California Unemployment Reserves Commission has just issued a new rule (No. 90.11), on "Registration of Wage Earners," effective July 6, 1937, as follows:

"Every wage earner, regardless of age, performing services in this state, or without this state and subject to the act, who has not already filed an application for a federal Social Security account number, shall file an application for such account number on Federal Form SS-5 on or before July 15, 1937. Each wage earner shall, upon receipt of his Social Security account card, inform his employer of the account number so assigned to him. The employee account number so assigned, together with his name, shall thereafter be used wherever reference is made to said employee in any letter, report form, claim for benefits or other communication addressed to this department.

"It shall be the duty of the employer to procure Form SS-5 and to furnish the same to each worker in his employ who has not heretofore procured and had assigned to him a federal Social Security account number.

"If any wage earner has failed to file application for an account number on Form SS-5 on or before July 15, 1937, then his employer or employers shall file an application for such employee within ten days thereafter. Nothing in this paragraph contained shall relieve the employee from his duty to file such application.

"Instructions: (a) Application forms SS-5 may be obtained from any local post office and regional and district field offices of the Social Security Board. (b) Form SS-5 shall be completely filled out in accordance with the instructions contained on or accompanying the form. (c) Where the application is required to be filled out by the employer, as provided above, it shall be filled out on his information and belief, setting out as fully and clearly as practicable the data therein called for. The employer shall insert on the form the reason why he filled out the application, such as: Worker still in my employ but failed to file application on or before..... The employer shall sign each such application on the line provided on the form for the employee's signature, inserting after the signature the word "Employer." (d) Completed applications may be filed by the employee in any of the following ways: (1) Through his employer, or (2) through any labor union of which he is a member, or (3) by delivering it to his local post office, or (4) by mailing it, in a sealed envelope, addressed 'Postmaster, Local.'

"The Social Security account number assigned to each wage earner by the Social Security Board will be in lieu of any other state registration of wage earners for unemployment compensation purposes. Wage earners will require only the one number for both the state unemployment reserves act and the federal old-age benefit plan. The numbers assigned to railroad workers under the federal railroad retirement act will likewise be used for unemployment benefit purposes."

Union Representatives Beaten By Company Thugs in Gadsden

Dowell E. Patterson and A. E. Copeland, members of the International Typographical Union, were severely beaten by company thugs, on a down-town street corner in Gadsden, Ala., June 21. Patterson had come to Gadsden on union business and had been requested to act in negotiations for a union contract in a local braid mill. Copeland is a resident of Gadsden.

This is the most recent example of a long series of beatings of union organizers in Gadsden over the last year, according to the Gadsden Central Labor Union, as part of a campaign by the Republic Steel Company and the Goodyear Rubber

Company to discourage unionization of their Gadsden plants.

The beatings followed on the heels of the arrest of three workers of the Goodyear Company on charges of "unlawful assembly and riot." The three, all members of a C. I. O. affiliate, are accused of plotting to dynamite the automobile of James Karan, a member of the company union. They are H. C. Adams, Aubry Rutledge and Ted Morton.

In this connection it was learned in New York last week that the Gadsden Central Labor Union had invited many prominent individuals, including Heywood Broun, Loane Sugsmith, novelist; Professor Clarence Nixon of Tulane University, Judge Charles R. Geidelson of Birmingham and many others to come to Gadsden, make a thorough investigation and issue a report on the state of civil rights there.

FEDERAL SYMPHONY

Dr. Alfred Hertz, director of the Bay Region Music Projects, has combined the Federal Symphonies of Oakland and San Francisco. The resulting orchestra is one of the largest in the country, comprising over one hundred players. In order to present the orchestra in an appropriate setting, and so that it may assume its proper place in the musical life of San Francisco, the Veterans' Auditorium in the Civic Center has been contracted for, and concerts will be held there every other Tuesday beginning July 13, 8:20 P. M.

Earl Browder Admits Communists Back C.I.O.

Addressing a rally of miners and steel workers at Johnstown, Pa., on July 4, Governor Earle of that state told his audiences to "drive the communists out of our ranks."

In reply to this, Earl Browder, communist leader, said at a party rally:

"The Communist party is not an issue in the Committee for Industrial Organization, although we are actively supporting its drive."

The secretary of the national Communist party declared that "economic royalists are trying to drive a wedge into the C. I. O. by raising the 'red' scare. It is unfortunate that Governor Earle should have fallen for this."

DANCE BY NEW UNION

The Bank, Insurance and Office Employees Union, A. F. of L. 20725, is holding its first dance at the New Palm Court (the old Trianon Ball Room) on July 31, 1937. The admission charge will be 50 cents. Organized labor and its friends are asked to support this affair to the fullest possible extent. This newly organized union is growing rapidly. It is hoped that this dance will be a great success in order to provide finances for organizational work.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

JUNE 30, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$63,620,089.03
U. S. Government Securities	37,567,904.76
State, Municipal Bonds,	
Other Securities	20,199,958.23
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	\$121,387,952.02
Bank Premises, Main Office and Branches	562,500.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	4,488,542.32
Other Assets	3,869,863.95
Loans and Discounts	1,082,121.53
	108,147,643.74
TOTAL	\$239,538,623.56

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$15,400,000.00
Surplus	3,450,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,864,789.82
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Contingencies	1,815,882.42
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,914,191.47
Other Liabilities	1,318,187.41
Deposits	211,775,572.44
TOTAL	\$239,538,623.56



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